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(54) TWIN BAG IN BOX PIVOTING - CARRYING TO SERVING
(75) MICHAEL RUIZ, CARMEN FERREIRA AND NORA COUCOULAS
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(62) PG 2051, PG 7504
(74) SF
(57) Claim

1. A container defining at least two closed volumes each adapted to hold a liquid tight member with liquid dispensing means protruding to the exterior of said container, and wherein said volumes are defined by respective portions of said container which are pivotable relative to one another.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE:

Class Int. Class

Application Numbers: PG2051 and PG7504 34697/84.

Lodged : 26 October, 1983 and 5 October, 1984

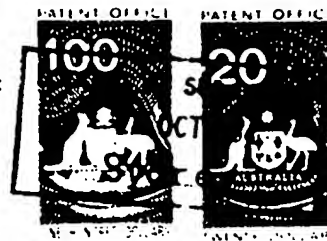
Complete Specification Lodged:

Accepted:

Published:

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Related Art:



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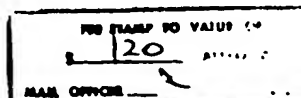
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Complete Specification for the invention entitled:
TWIN LIQUID CONTAINER

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us

LMH/112U



PATENT SUB OFFICE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT
OR A STANDARD PATENT OF ADDITION

SYDNEY



WE CARMEN FERREIRA, NORA COUCOULAS, MICHAEL RUIZ
of 10/44-46 FOURTH AVE CARLSIE 2194,

hereby apply for the grant of a ~~provisional~~ standard patent for an invention entitled 2 IN 1 LIQUID CONTAINER

561374
34 697 /84

which is described in the accompanying ~~provisional~~ specification.

(To be included in the case of a Convention application)

Details of basic application(s) -

Number of basic application 13.3.87

Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed

Date of basic application

(To be included in the case of an application made by virtue of section 51)

Number of original application

Person by whom made

(To be included in the case of an application for a patent of addition)

I request that the patent may be granted as a patent of addition to the patent applied for on Application

No. Patent No.

In the name of

I request that the term of the patent of addition be the same as that for the main invention or so much of

the patent for the main invention as is unexpired.

My address for service is 10/44-46 FOURTH AVE CARLSIE 2194
OR P.O. Box 83, CARLSIE 2193

Dated this FIFTH day of OCTOBER 1984

To:

(Signature)

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

This form must be accompanied by either a provisional specification (Form 9 and true copy) or by a complete specification (Form 10 and true copy).

* These sections are to be completed only where applicable..

C. J. THORSON, Commonwealth Government Printer

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

34 697 184

In support of the Application made by CARMEN FERREIRA, NORA COUCOULA
MICHAEL RUIZ

for a patent for an invention entitled 2 IN 1 LIQUID CONTAINER

WE CARMEN FERREIRA, NORA COUCOULA, MICHAEL RUIZ
 of 10/44-46 FORTH AVE. CAMPSIE 2194

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

WE ARE

1. ~~I am~~ the applicant for the patent.

(or, in the case of an application by a body corporate)

1. ~~I am~~ authorized by CARMEN FERREIRA, NORA COUCOULA, MICHAEL RUIZ
 the applicant for the patent to make this declaration on its behalf.

2. I am the actual inventor of the invention.

(or, where a person other than the inventor is the applicant)

2. I
 of I

is the actual inventor of the invention and the

facts upon which I am
 the I is entitled to make the application are as follows:-

Declared at SYDNEY this FIFTH day of OCTOBER 1984,

TO :

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

(Signature of Declarant)

(IMPORTANT - Cross out inapplicable words in the above Form.)

ABSTRACT

Disclosed is a container for carrying two separate liquids. The container includes two sections pivotally joined so that in one configuration it is easily carried while in another configuration serving of the liquids contained therein is easily accomplished. The container is made from folded material such as coated cardboard and adapted to hold liquid contained in plastic bladders.

...

...

This invention relates to liquid containers and more specifically for containing two separate drinkable liquids.

There has long been known large volume containers such as wine casks which are very useful for picnics and other similar occasions. One problem is that it is rare to find a group of people who wish to drink the one type of drink and in the past this has necessitated carrying individual containers.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to
10 provide a liquid container which will ameliorate disadvantages of the prior art.

Accordingly, in one broad form, the present invention
.. may be said to consist in a container defining at least two
.. closed volumes each adapted to hold a liquid type member
.. with liquid dispensing means protruding to the exterior of
.. said container, and wherein said volumes are defined by
.. respective portions of said container which are pivotable
.. relative to one another.

Preferably the respective portions of said container
.. are pivotable from a first carrying position to a second
20 serving position, wherein in the first carrying position the
.. container is shaped so as to be easily carried and in the
.. second serving position the dispensing means are positioned
.. for gravity feed of the liquid from the liquid tight members.

It is advantageous to produce the container in foldable material such as plastics sheet or plastics coated cardboard.

It is desirable for the container to include handle means for carrying the container in the first carrying
30 position, the handle means adapted to maintain the container

in the first carrying position when the container is held by the handle means.

By way of example only, a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a preferred container in the unfolded state;

Fig. 2 shows the folded container in a carrying position;

10 Fig. 3 shows the folded container in the serving position;

Fig. 4 shows a second embodiment in the unfolded state.

Fig. 5 shows the embodiment of Fig. 4 in the folded carrying position; and

Fig. 6 shows the second embodiment in a folded serving position.

Fig. 1 shows the container before it is assembled, that is in the sheet form. As seen from Fig. 1 this preferred sheet form includes a number of faces which may be
20 folded together to form the completed container.

On either side of the dividing line 10 can be seen the faces which are folded together to make up respective portions 1 and 2 which define two separate volumes of the container. In the pictured sheet form of the container faces F and K, which form the upper surfaces of the portions A and B of the container as seen in Fig. 3, are cut separately from the remaining faces of the container and include peripheral tabs for gluing these additional faces to the remaining faces. Alternative arrangements for the
30 cutting of the sheet form of the container are clearly

available, for example face G might be relocated appropriately along side face J with faces F and K positioned along lines 11 and 12 of faces A and G and cut from the one sheet of material. Also the actual shape could be altered at least to some degree so as to produce alternative desired final shapes of the container.

The folded container will include two liquid dispensing means access holes 13 and 14 positioned so that when the container is in the serving position shown in Fig.

10 3 the openings 13 and 14 are on the lower ends of the
portions A and B so that liquid may be served by means of
gravity from the container.

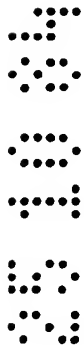
Preferably the respective liquids are contained in individual bladders produced in plastics material and including a tap of some form which can be drawn out through the respective openings 13 and 14 for dispensing of the liquid. These arrangements are well known to the art.

Seen in Fig. 3 are individual handles 15 and 16 of respective portions A and B of the container. When in the carrying position shown in Fig. 2 the handles 15 and 16 cooperate so that the container remains in the folded carrying position.

Figs. 4 to 6 show an alternative embodiment of the invention. Generally the foregoing description applies to the alternative embodiment although it will be noted that the dividing line 10 is vertical in the alternative embodiment instead of horizontal.

The invention provides a much more convenient container for carrying a variety of liquids. Further, the container can be produced in a variety of appearances giving

an additional aesthetic value and also some novelty value
because of its unique operation.



The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A container defining at least two closed volume each adapted to hold a liquid tight member with liquid dispensing means protruding to the exterior of said container, and wherein said volumes are defined by respective portions of said container which are pivotable relative to one another.

2. A container defining at least two closed volume each holding a liquid tight bladder including liquid dispensing means, and wherein said volumes are defined by respective portions of said container which are pivotable relative to one another, each said portion including access means allowing access to each said dispensing means from the exterior of said container.

3. A container as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein said portions of said container are pivotable from a first carrying position to a second serving position in which liquid contained in said bladders may be dispensed by gravity through a respective said dispensing means.

4. A container as defined in any one of the preceding claims produced in foldable sheet material.

5. A container as defined in the preceding claim wherein said foldable sheet material is plastics coated cardboard material.

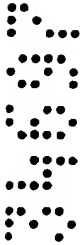
6. A container as defined in any one of the preceding claims further comprising handle means adapted to be used in carrying said container, said handle means maintaining said portions in a fixed relative pivoted position during carrying of the container by said handle means.

7. A container substantially as described herein
with reference to the drawings.

DATED this TWENTY FIFTH day of OCTOBER 1984

MICHAEL RUIZ
CARMEN FERREIRA
NORA COUCOULAS

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
SPRUSON & FERGUSON



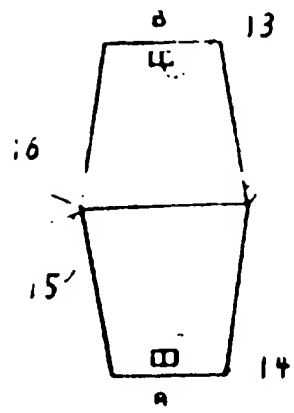
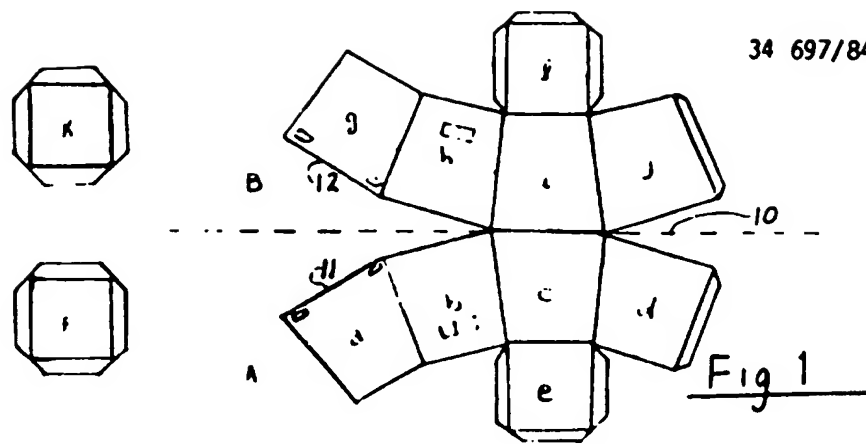
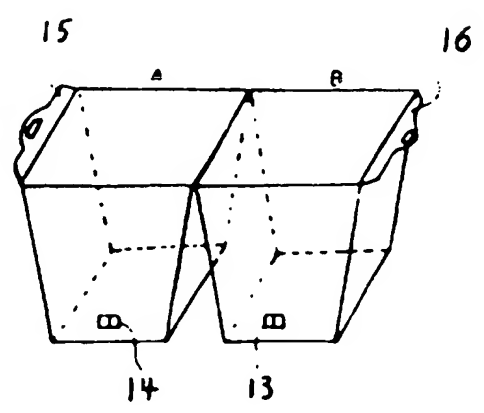
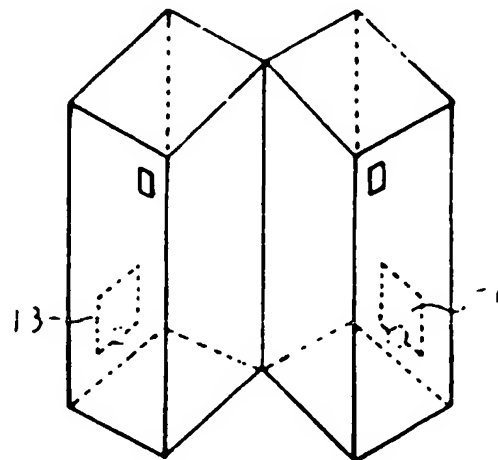
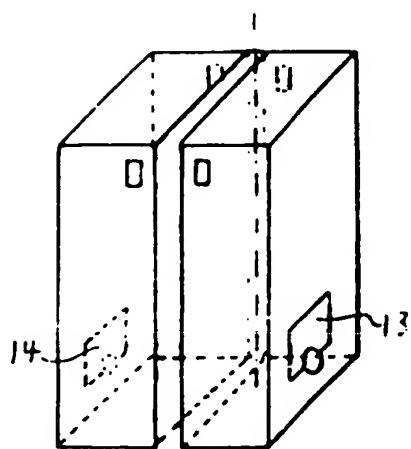
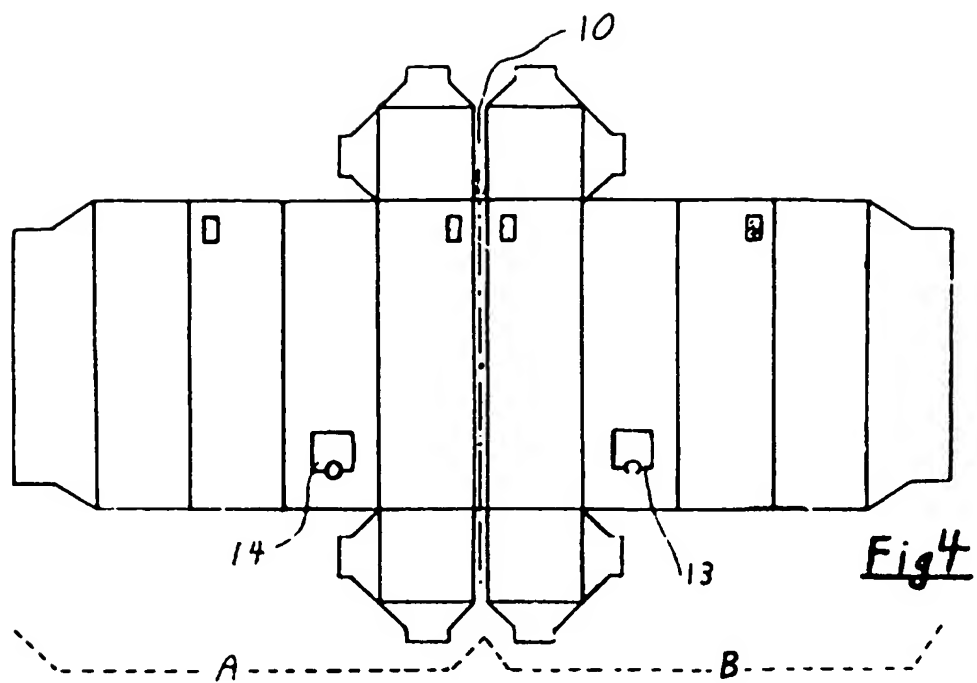


Fig 3





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SWISS CONFEDERATION
CONFEDERATE DEPARTMENT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
SWISS PATENT NO. 386 268
MAIN PATENT

Int. Cl.:	64 a, 1/01
Filing No.:	8564/61
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Patent Granted:	December 31, 1964
Publication Date:	April 15, 1965

CONTAINER, PARTICULARLY A BOTTLE, MADE OF POLYETHYLENE

Inventor:	Georg Klaus Stockar, Certified Chemical Engineer, Doctor of Scientific Technology, Zürich
Agent:	Rebmann-Kupfer & Co., Zürich

The ability of labels to adhere to plastic containers like polyethylene bottles varies considerably according to the properties and quality of the plastic that is used. Normally the adhesion turns out to be insufficient, so that such labels fall off after only a relatively short time. A permanent adhesive bond between label and plastic is not possible at all with ordinary glue. However, if a substantially continuous endless and closed label overlapping at its ends is bonded with glue at the overlapping ends, the adhesive bond is permanent; however, experience shows that these labels easily slip up and down, especially when the label has loosened due to use of changes in air humidity. In the latter case, loss of the label is inevitable.

The object of the present invention now is a container, in particular a bottle made of polyethylene, through which this unpleasant situation is to be remedied. In accordance with the invention, it is characterized by the fact that ledges are made on the container wall, projecting above the outer surface, and these lie next to the long sides of the label so that the label is secured by the ledges against both upward and downward shifting.

The drawings shows two exemplary embodiments of the object of the invention, namely:

Figure 1 shows a vertical section through a polyethylene bottle in accordance with a first embodiment and

Figure 2 shows a vertical section through a polyethylene bottle in accordance with a second embodiment.

According to Figure 1, annular ribs 2 and 3 are made as outwardly projecting thicker sections on the outside surface of the wall of a polyethylene bottle 1. The two annular ribs form closed and continuous rings that are parallel to the bottom of the vessel and are separated from each other at a distance that is suitable for applying a label 4 between the two ribs. The stability of the bottle is improved by the ribs and at the same time the ribs define the area for application of the label. The label extends over the entire circumference and is glued and closed by its mutually overlapping ends. The sealed label 4 is secured against shifting upward or downward and thus by slipping off by the annular ribs 2 and 3 that serve as ledges. In addition, loosening of the label as a consequence of variations of atmospheric humidity cannot have an adverse effect on the securing of the position of the label by the ribs. The ribs form ledges that project far beyond the surface of the label and at the same time these ledges also provide protection against damage to the label.

The second embodiment of the plastic vessel likewise shows a polyethylene bottle, in which the protective and securing ribs 2 and 3 form corrugation-like outward curves, which form the corresponding channels 2' and 3' on the inside of the vessel.

The annular ribs 2 and 3 do not of course absolutely unconditionally have to go all the way around the bottle or the container. For example, they can have one or more interruptions in them.

Furthermore, one is not limited to annular ribs; rather any suitable structure or form can be chosen, since the outwardly projecting ledges that prevent the shifting and slipping of the label are the important thing.

Claim

A container, especially a bottle made of polyethylene, with an applied label, which is characterized by the fact that ledges (2, 3) projecting beyond the outer surface are provided on the wall of the container and these projections lie next to the long sides of the label so that the label is secured by the ledges against upward and downward shifting.

Subordinate claims

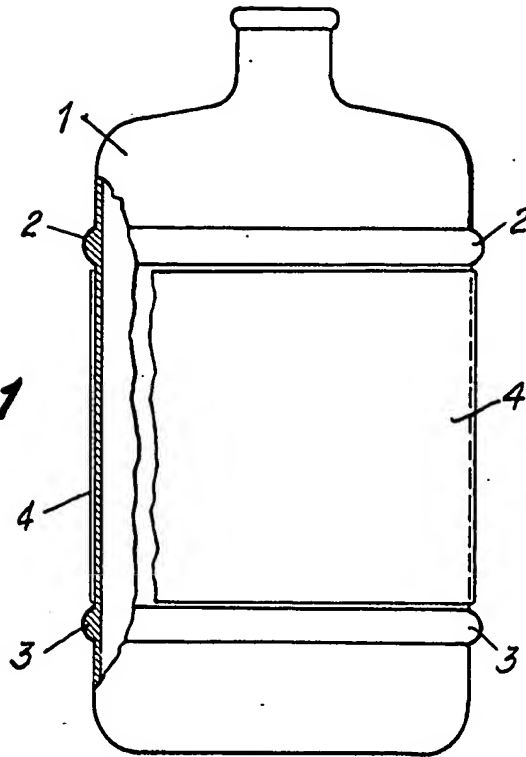
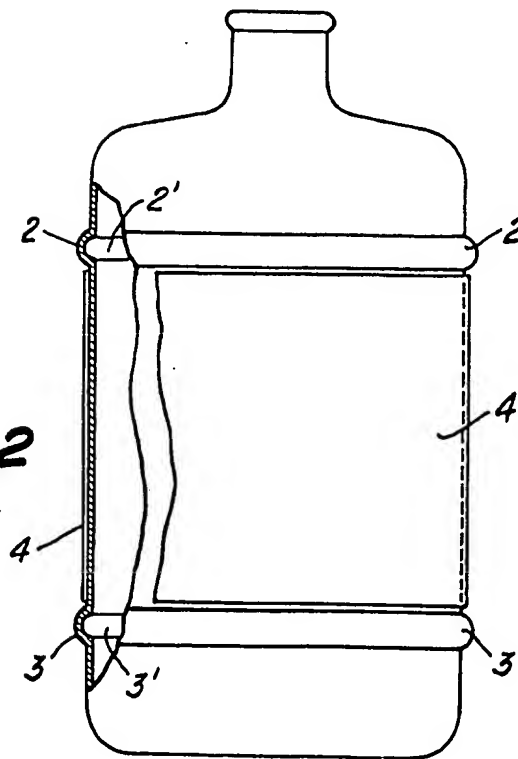
1. A container as in Claim 1, which is characterized by the fact that ledges (2, 3) at the same time form reinforcements to increase the stability of the container.

2. A container as in the main claim, which is characterized by the fact that the ledges (2, 3) are formed by ribs.

3. A container as in the main claim and Subordinate Claims 1 and 2, which is characterized by the fact that the ribs (2, 3) are formed by outwardly projecting thickenings in the wall.

4. A container as in the main claim and Subordinate Claims 1 and 2, which is characterized by the fact that the ribs (2, 3) are formed by corrugation-like outward curves.

5. A container as in the main claim and Subordinate Claims 1 and 2, which is characterized by the fact that the ribs (2, 3) extend at least partially over the circumference of the container.

Fig.1*Fig.2*

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